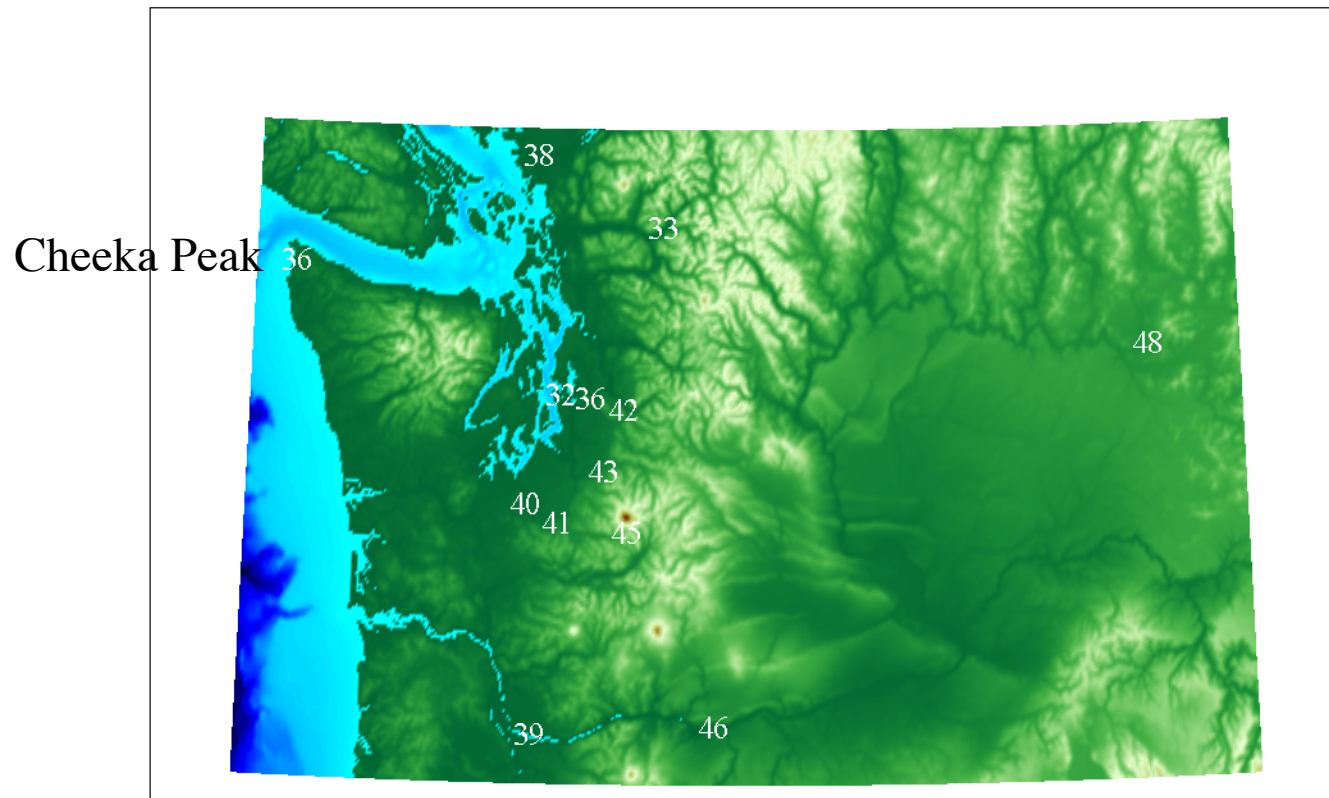


Surface ozone and satellite tropospheric NO₂ for Washington and California

Todd Mitchell, Joel Thornton, and Mike Wallace
University of Washington

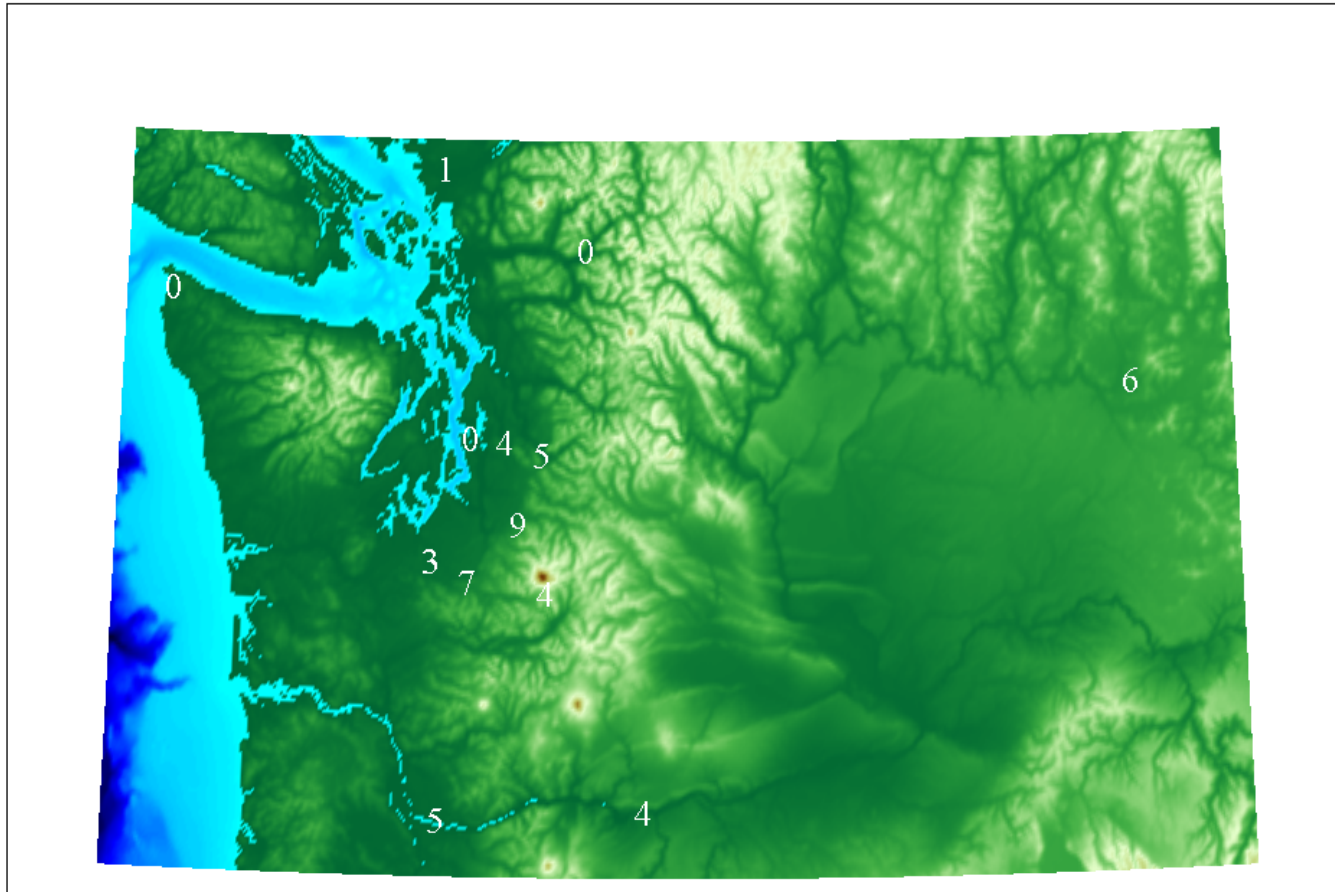
Daily 8-hour maximum surface ozone

Mean May through October ozone (ppb) 1995-2009



Mostly Washington State Department of Ecology measurements served by the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency

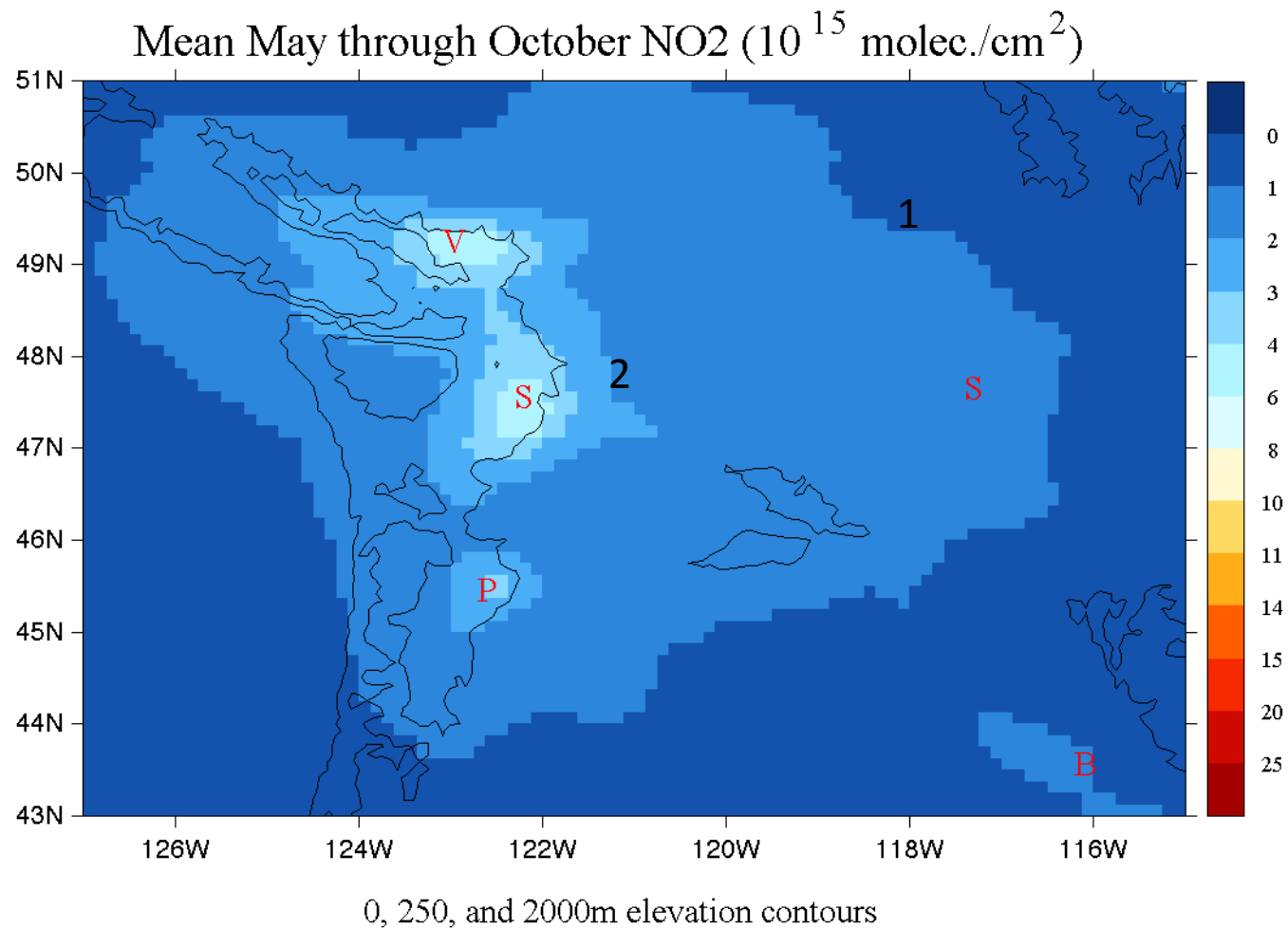
Percent May through October days when ozone > 70 ppb



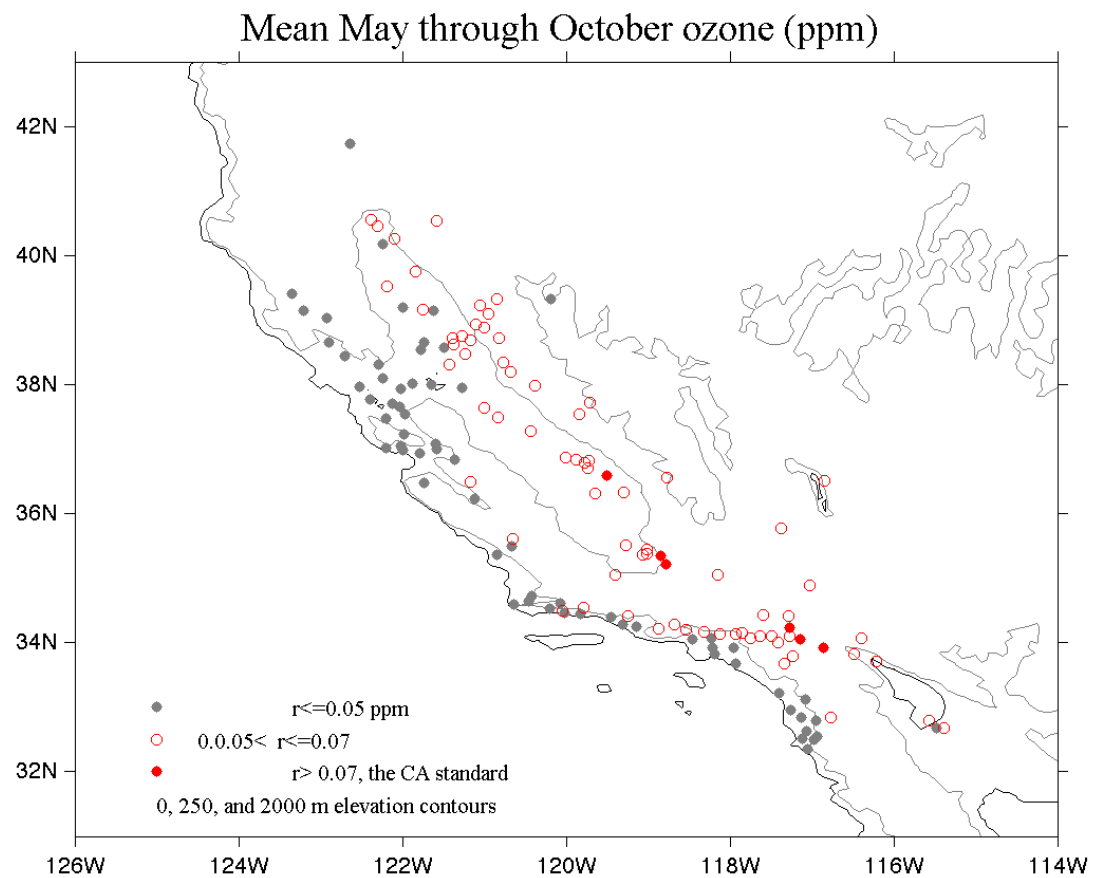
The health consequences of surface ozone

- Even relatively low levels of ozone can cause health effects.
- People with lung disease, children, older adults, and people who are active outdoors may be particularly sensitive to ozone.
- Children are at greatest risk from exposure to ozone because their lungs are still developing and they are more likely to be active outdoors when ozone levels are high, which increases their exposure. Children are also more likely than adults to have asthma.
- It can worsen bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma. Ground level ozone also can reduce lung function and inflame the linings of the lungs. Repeated exposure may permanently scar lung tissue.

Dutch Ozone Monitoring Instrument NO₂ (DOMINO) tropospheric vertical column NO₂, began in 2005



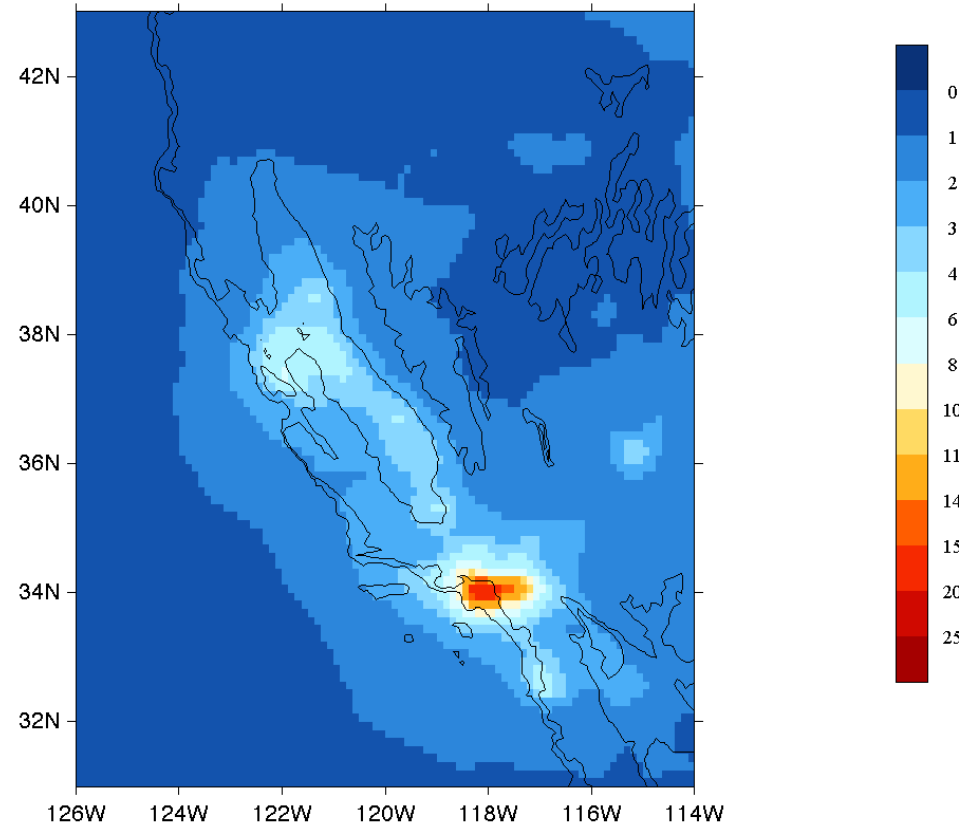
California daily 8-hour maximum surface ozone



Dutch Ozone Monitoring Instrument NO₂ (DOMINO)

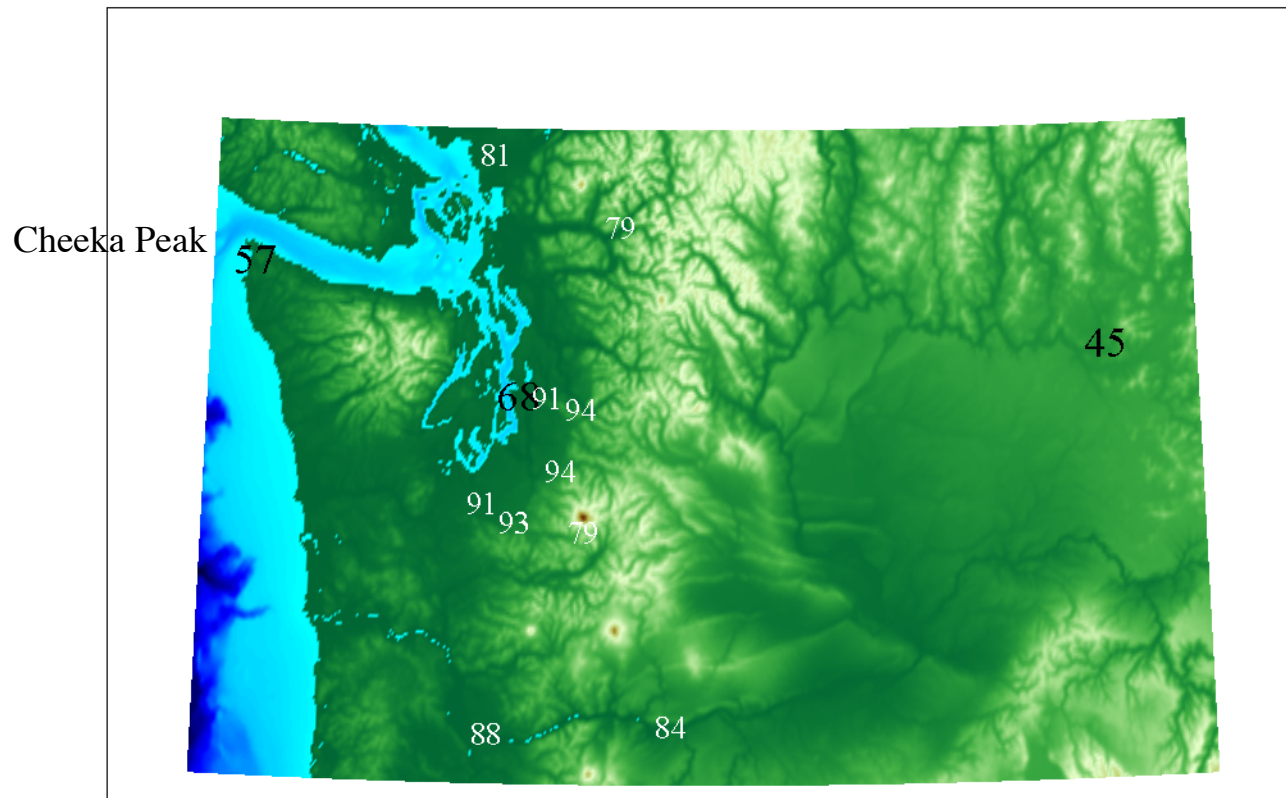
Tropospheric vertical column NO₂, began in 2005

Mean May through October NO₂ (10^{15} molec./cm²)



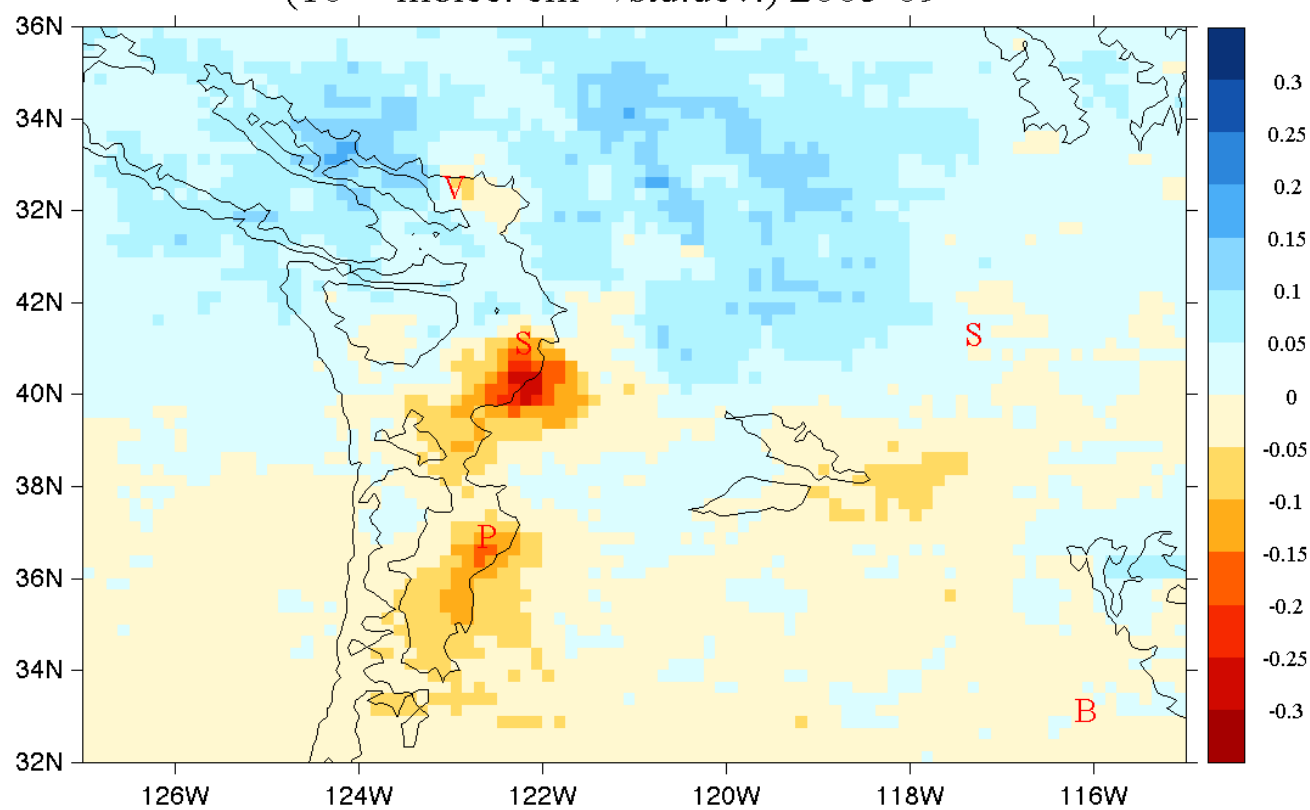
Now look at the daily variability of ozone, NO₂, and the atmospheric circulation.

Correlation of daily summertime ozone with state average ozone, 1995-2009



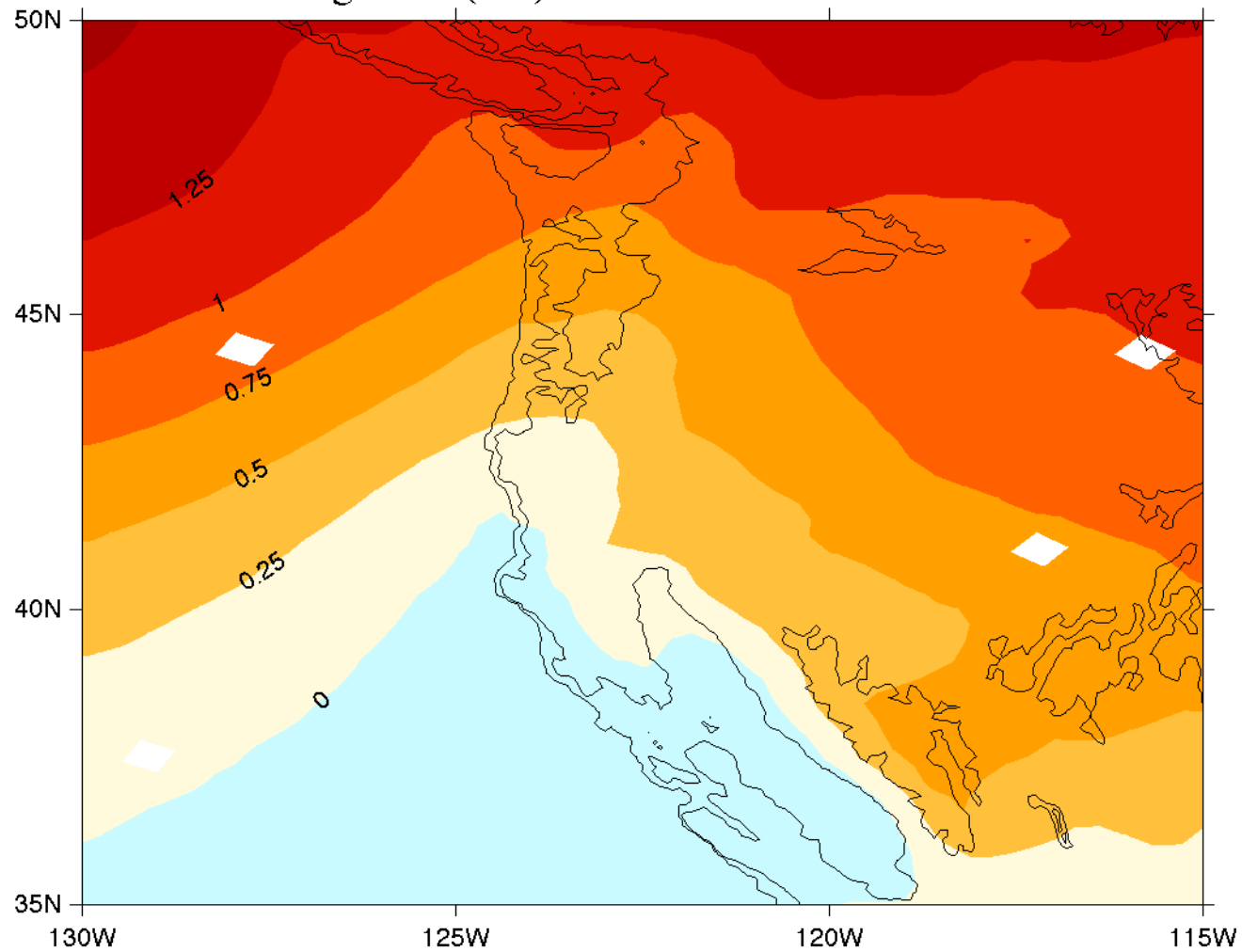
Mostly Washington State Department of Ecology measurements served by the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency

Reg. NO₂ onto western Washington ozone index
(10¹⁵ molec. cm⁻²/std.dev.) 2005-09

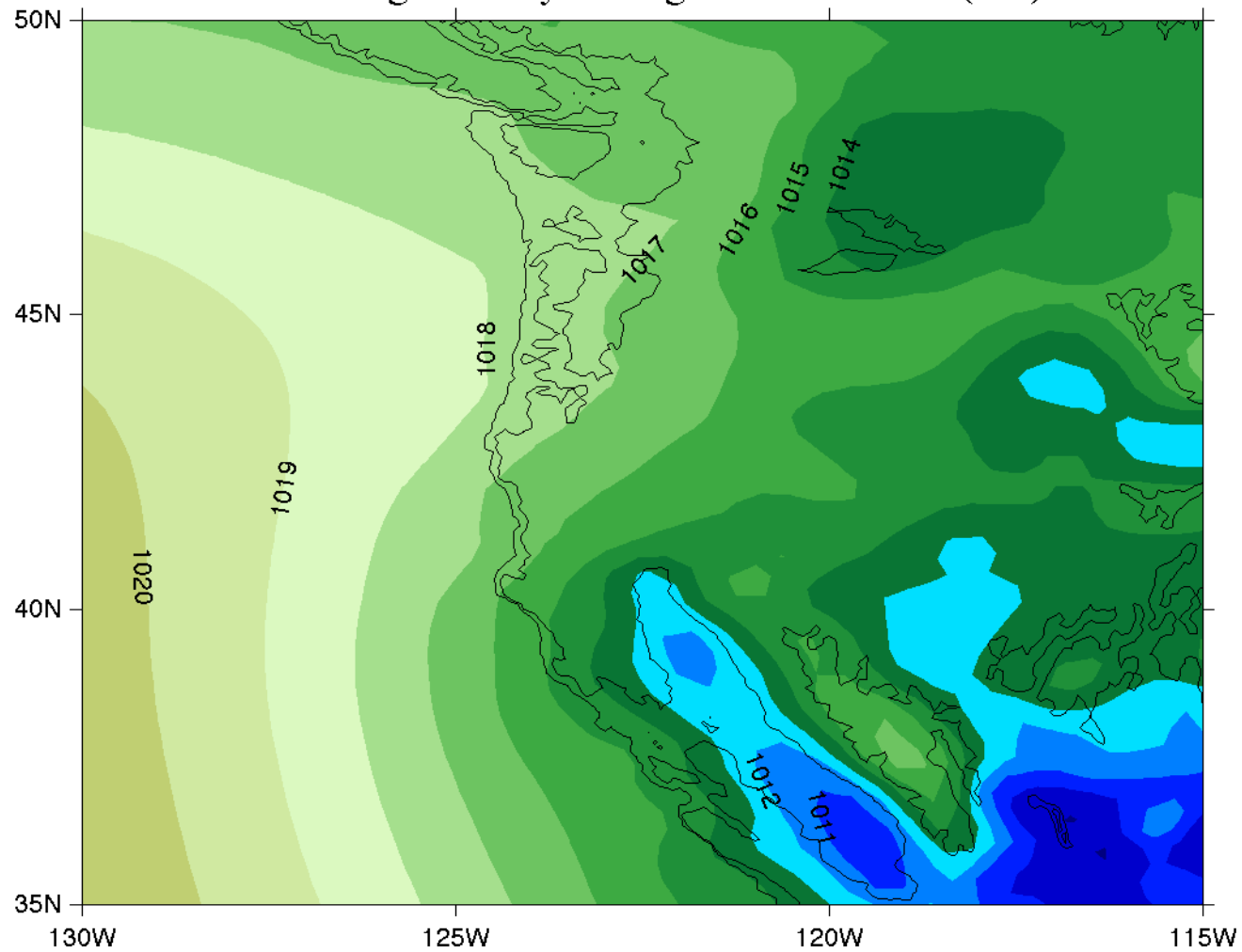


0, 250, and 2000m elevation contours

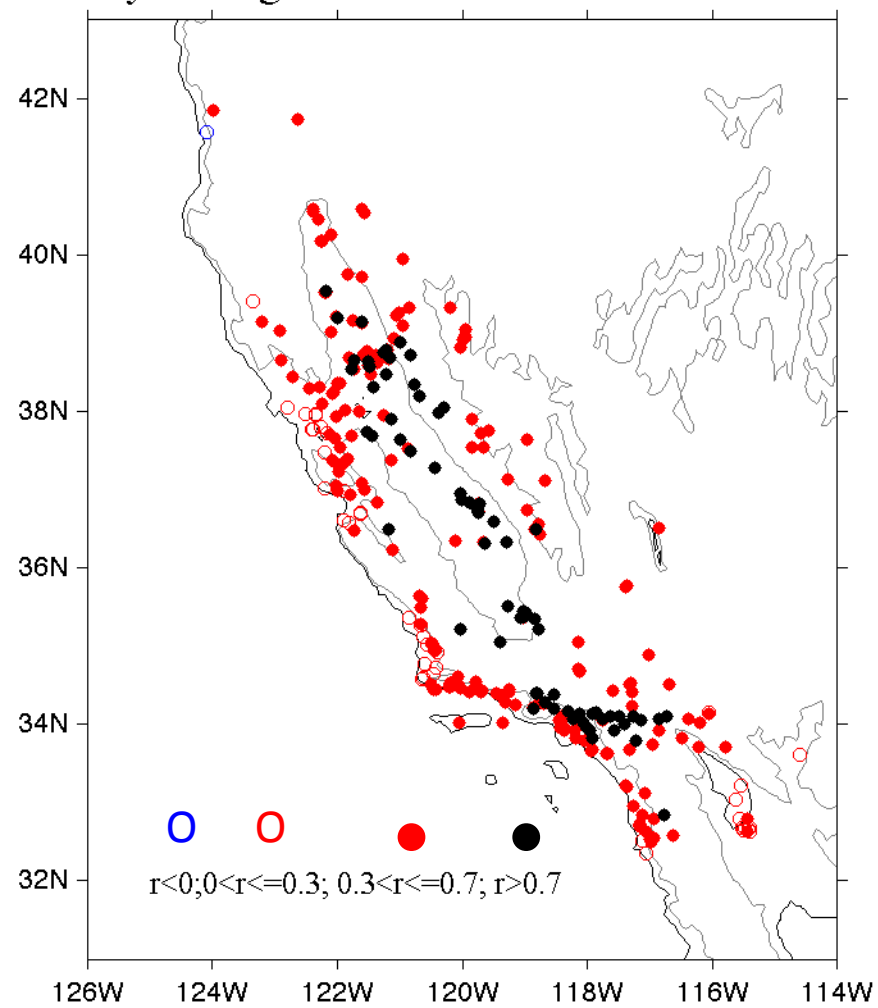
Reg. SLP (mb) onto western WA ozone



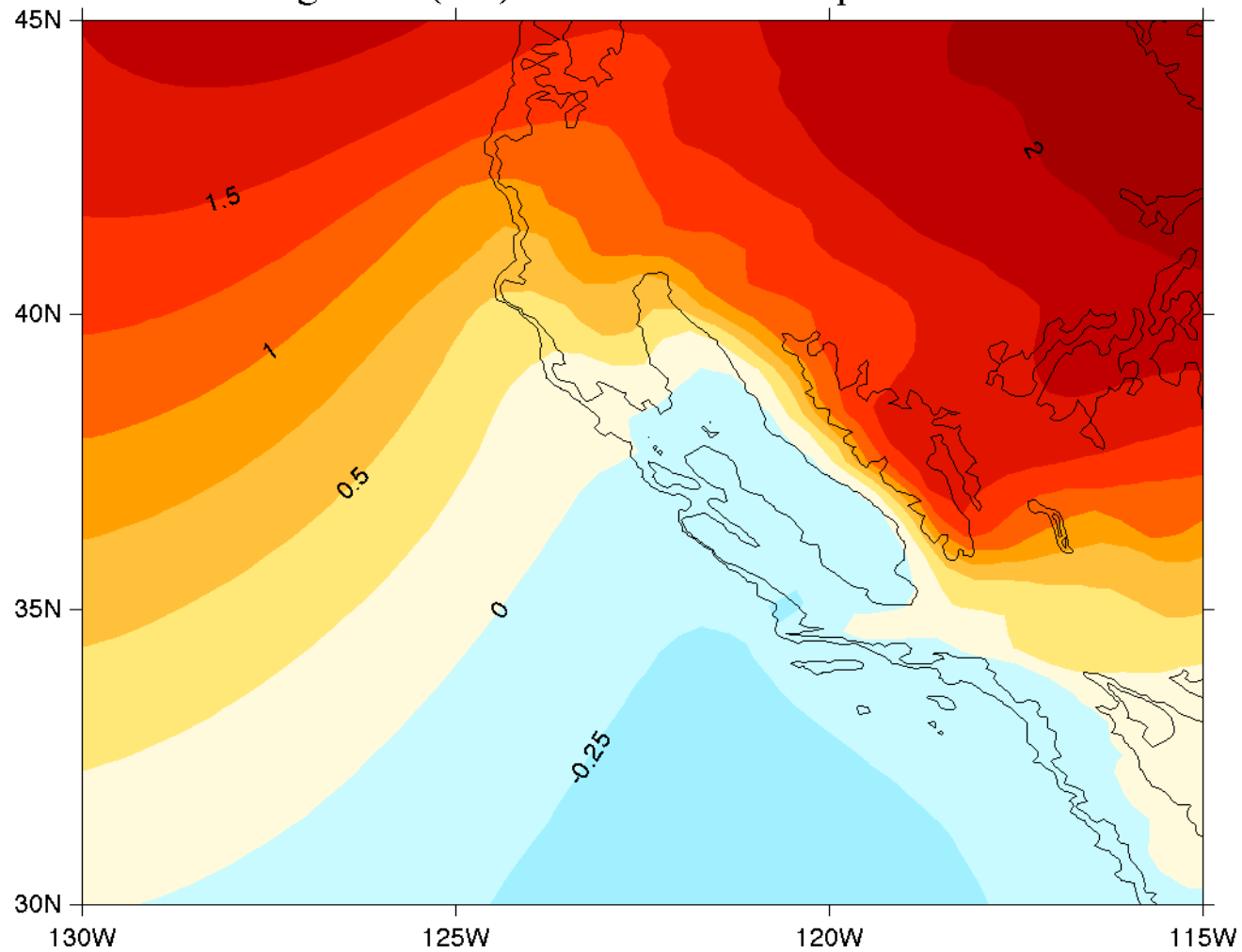
Climatological May through October SLP (mb)



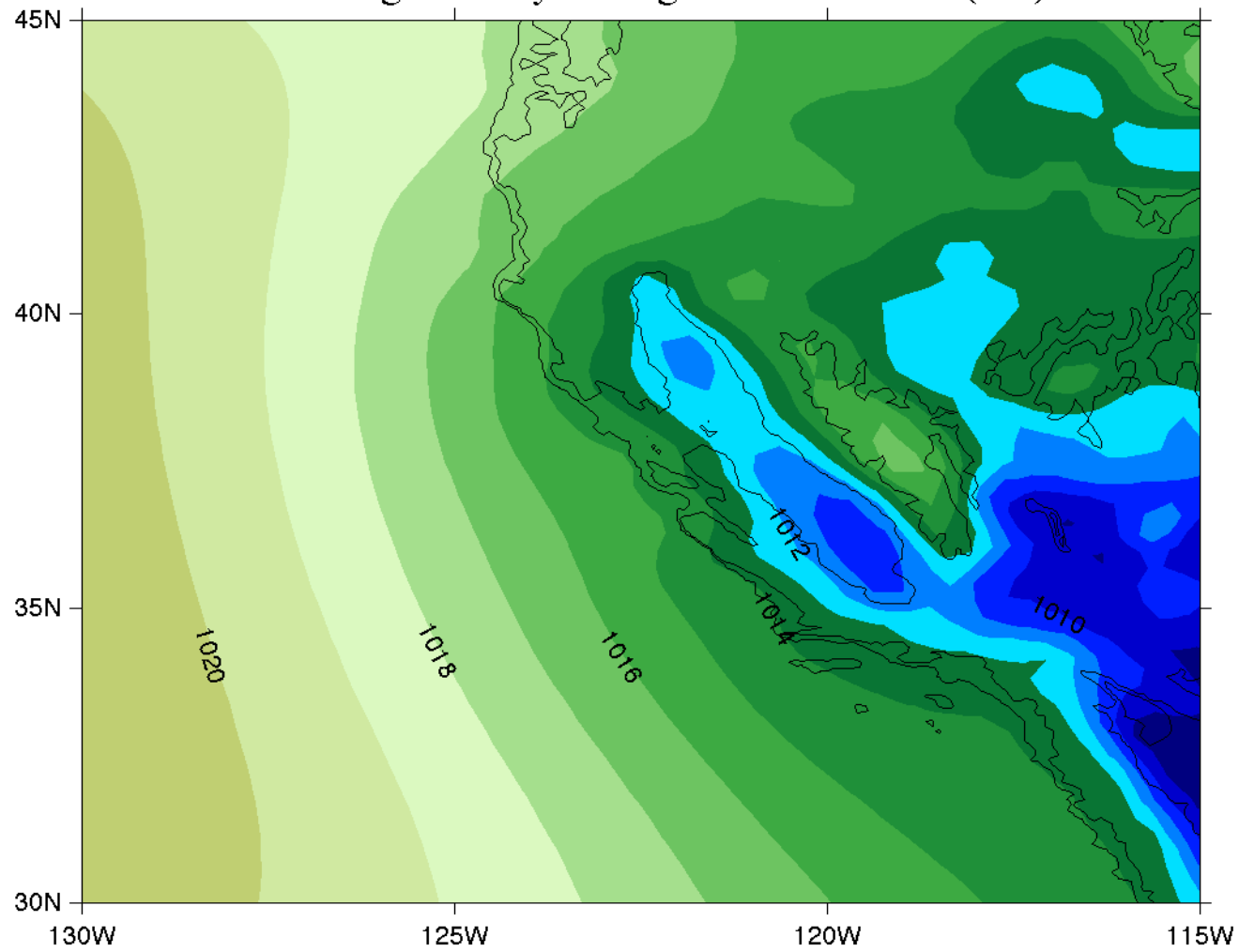
Cor. May through October ozone with state average



Reg. SLP (mb) onto Sac/San Joaquin ozone



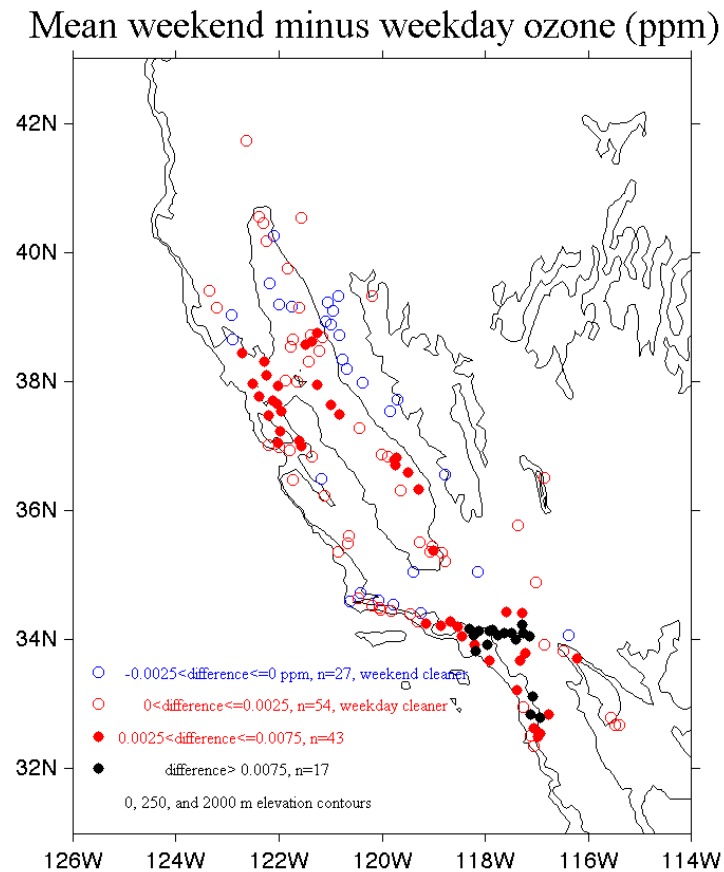
Climatological May through October SLP (mb)



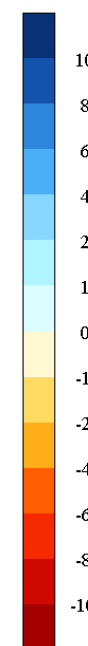
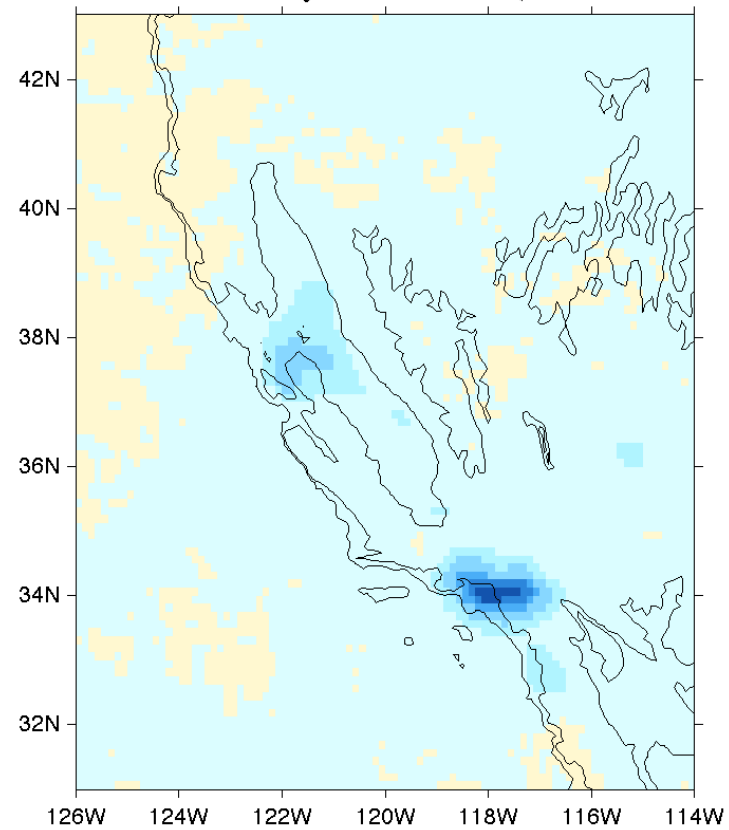
Similarity of the California and western Washington pressure anomaly patterns suggests that they are one in the same.

The California and western Washington daily mean ozone time series are correlated at 0.23 over 15 years. This correlation suggests that there is some year to year coherence of ozone variations in the two regions.

There is a significant weekday versus weekend signal in both ozone and NO₂



Weekend minus weekday mean NO₂ (10^{15} molec./cm²)

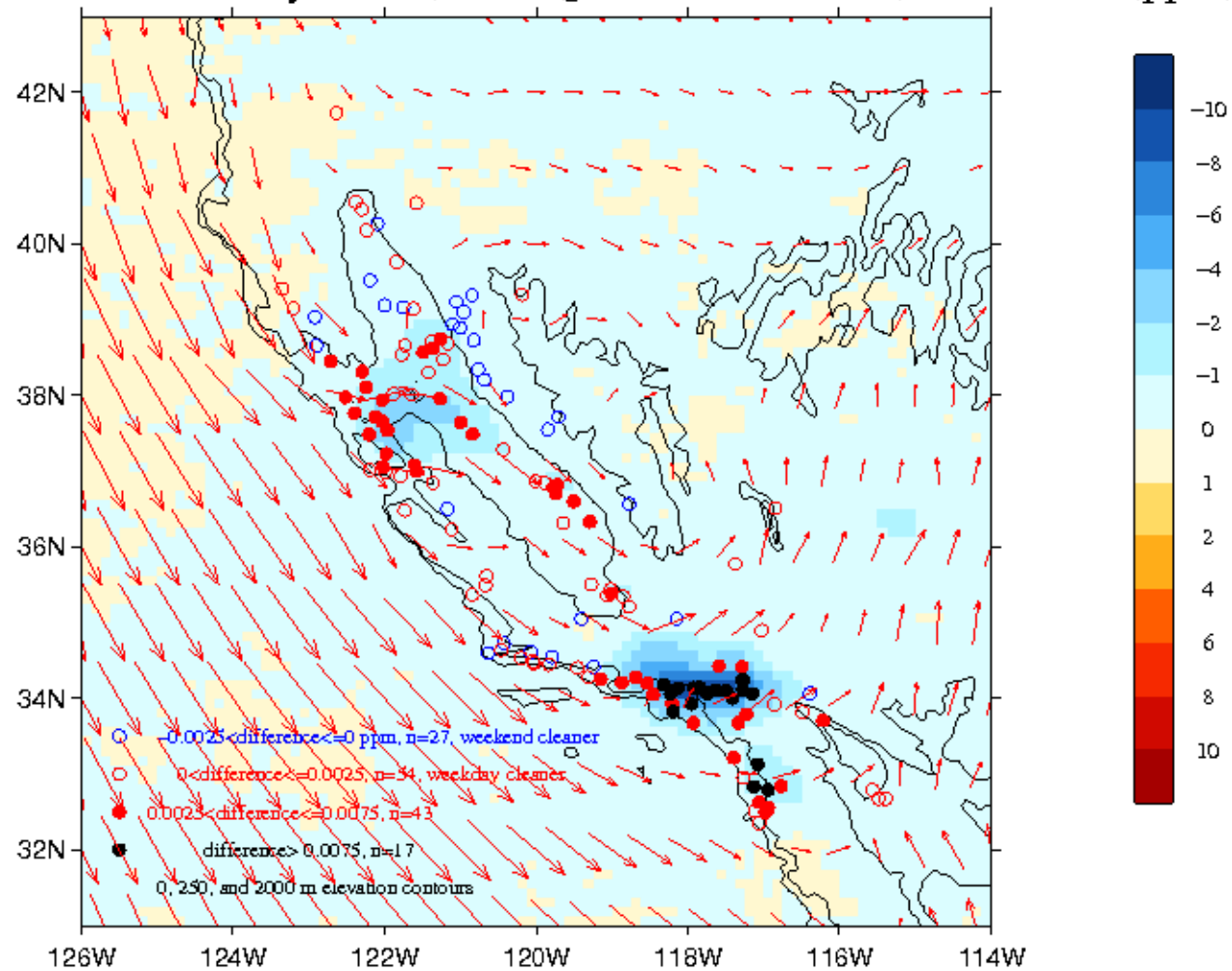


Colorbar wrong:

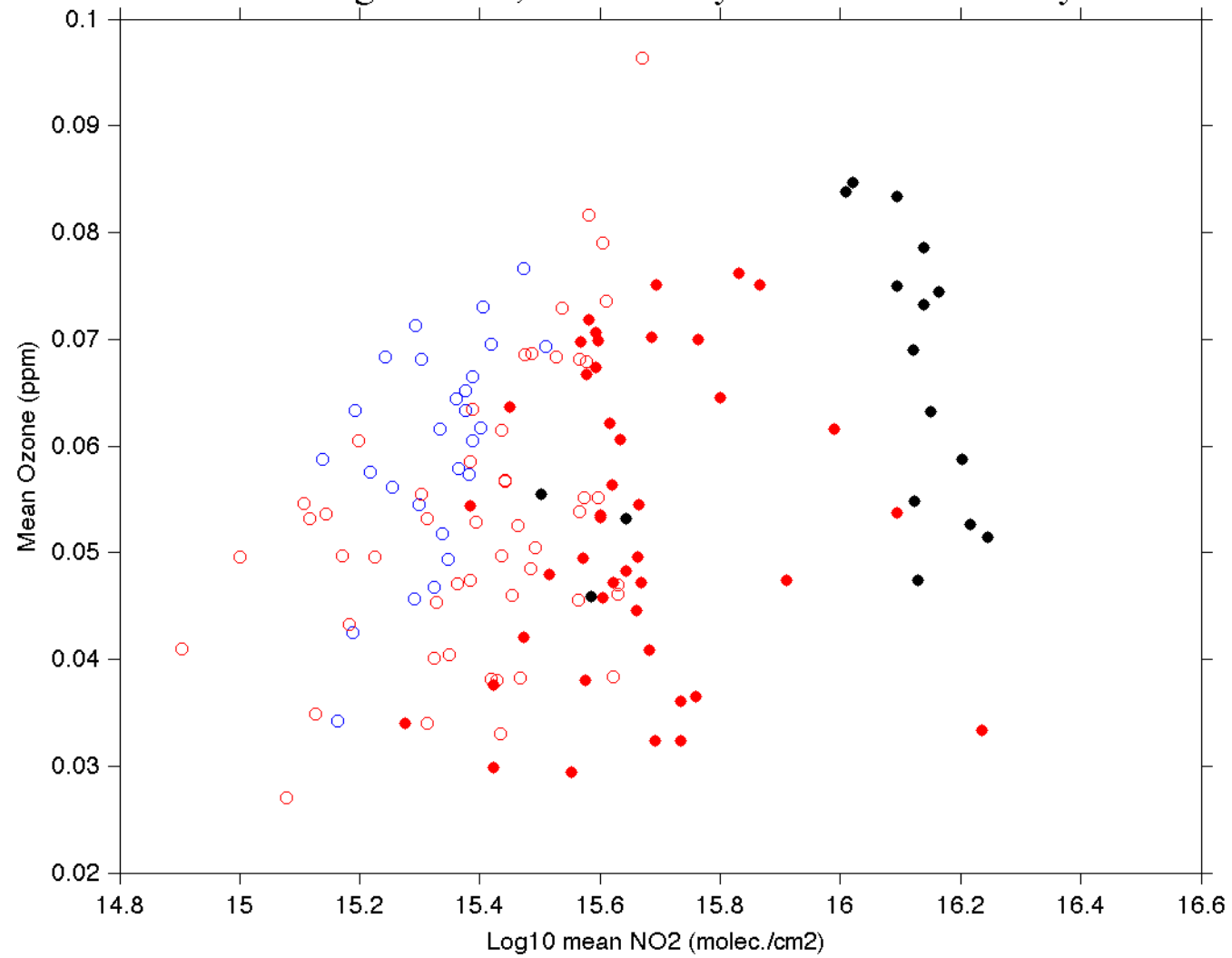
Negative
Less NO₂ on
Weekend

Positive:
More NO₂ on
weekend

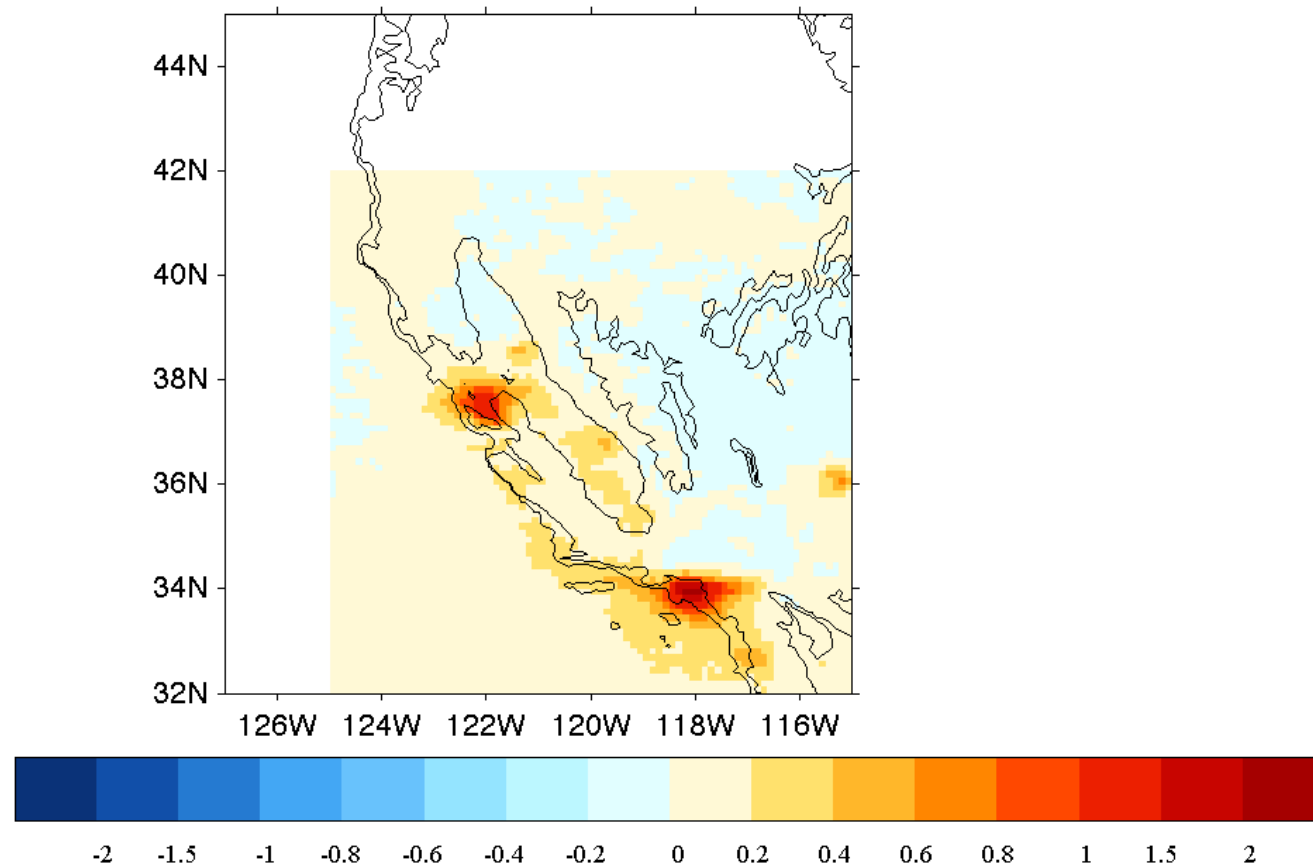
Weekend minus weekday NO₂ (shading, 10^{15} molec./cm²) and ozone (ppm)



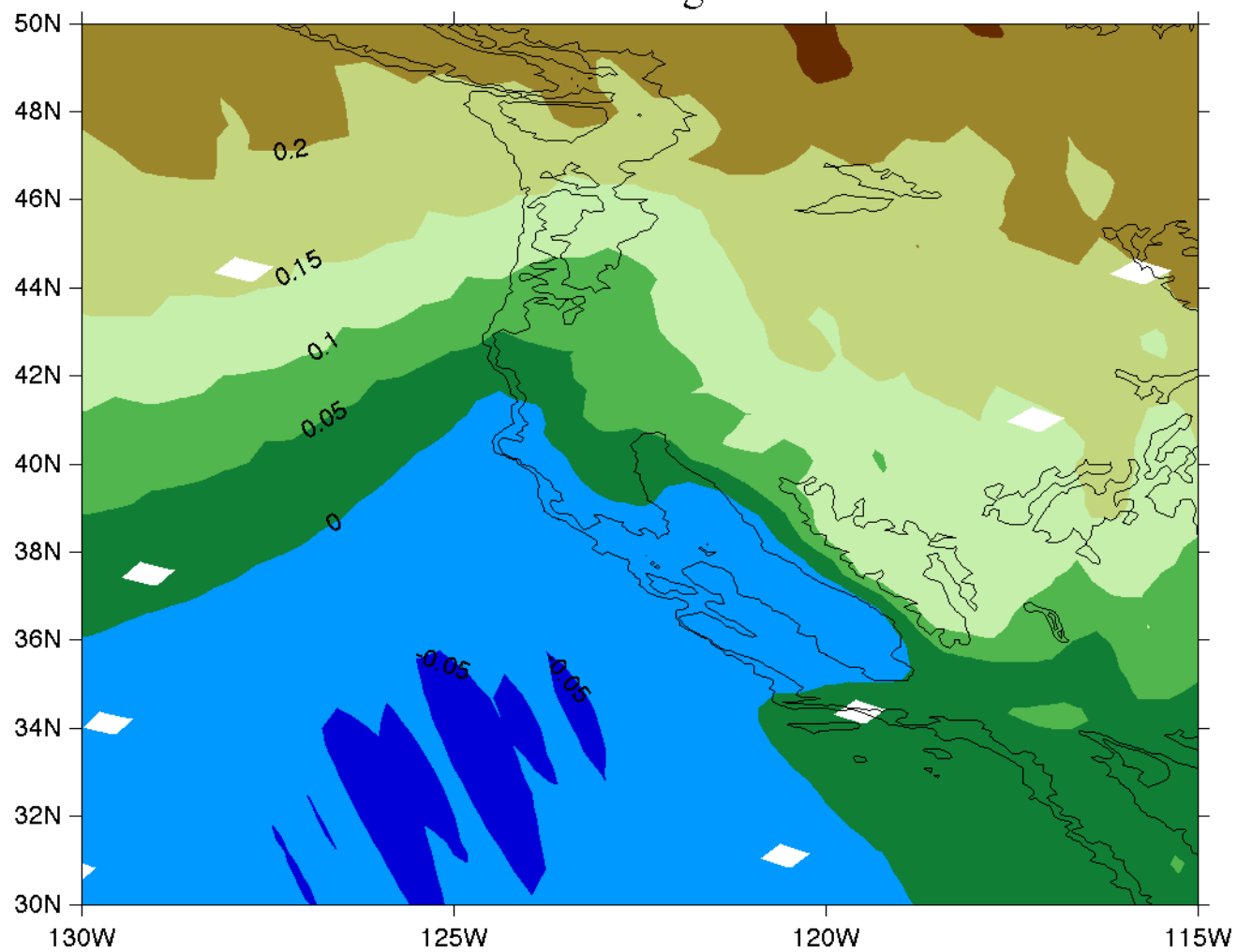
Mean ozone versus Log10 NO2, stratified by weekend - weekday O3 difference



Reg weekday NO2 onto Sac/San Joaquin average Ozone
(10^{15} molec.cm $^{-2}$ /std.dev.) 2005-09



Cor SLP with Washington state ozone



Cor. daily SLP and Sac/San Joaquin mean ozone, 1995-2009

